

LABOR CLASH

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Majority Control Is Real Issue Involved In C. I. O. Suspension

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the National Press Club in Washington last week, warned that the basic principle underlying the establishment and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization is the destruction of democratic procedure and majority rule in the government of the American Federation of Labor.

He said there was absolutely no truthful foundation for the claim set up by the C. I. O. that the issue is craft unionism versus industrial unionism. He pointed out that the A. F. of L. had in fact chartered a number of industrial unions, including the United Mine Workers of America, and asserted that in the mass production industries the Federation "will apply the industrial form of organization in the broadest and most comprehensive and constructive manner possible."

Turning to the government of the American Federation of Labor, Green explained that its policies are democratically laid down by the annual conventions of the Federation and that every decision is reached by the principle of majority rule.

Preservation of Democracy

He charged that the Committee for Industrial Organization was established to destroy the organization policy which the 1935 convention of the Federation adopted by a large majority, and held that the basic question before the Federation and its executive council is not forms of organization but the preservation of democratic procedure and majority rule, which have always been its fundamental principles.

Green cited the last address made by Samuel Gompers before his death in 1924, urging the continuance of the principle of voluntarism in the labor movement as an essential element of human liberty, and declared he would not "betray the trust" imposed on him by President Gompers "or cast a reflection upon this great message."

In closing his address President Green referred to the crisis in the Federation as follows:

"The executive council is fully conscious of the grave situation existing within the family of organized labor because of the breach which has been created through the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Those who split and divide labor through the creation of a dual movement must accept responsibility for their action."

Sincere Desire to Heal Breach

"Inspired by a sincere desire to heal the breach which has been created and to maintain unity and solidarity within the ranks of labor, the executive council pleaded with the representatives of the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to dissolve their dual organization and to abandon the labor-splitting policy upon which they had embarked. Every request the executive council made was rejected and every invitation extended to meet and confer was refused. . . .

"Thus the issue has been clearly drawn. The

executive council has met it in a definite and decisive way. A mere loss of membership could not be considered when a vital principle was at stake.

"When ambitious men form a dual, rival organization for the purpose of forcing the acceptance of minority rule within the American Federation of Labor the executive council decides they can not do so within and as a part of the American Federation of Labor."

Pacific Coast Longshoremen Favor Reopening Wage Award

Newspaper reports are to the effect that Pacific Coast longshoremen have voted strongly in favor of reopening the wage and conditions award handed down by the arbitration board in 1934.

The San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association approved the proposal by a 90 per cent vote, according to William Marlowe, its president, and the Seattle local is reported to have almost unanimously voted for it.

While the local West Coast seamen's unions also have been notified by shipowners of a desire to modify the existing wage award, no report as to approval of the proposal has been received.

HORSESHOERS STILL IN THE RING

In these days of automobile mechanics and airplane machinists, it is something of a news item when there is a strike of horseshoers, says "Labor." One has just been settled in Columbus, Ohio, and Local No. 9 of the International Horseshoers' Union has won a closed shop agreement from the Beulah Park Jockey Club. Years ago the horseshoers had one of the most powerful labor organizations in America. Motor transportation, however, gradually shoved the trade almost out of the picture. The international union is still in existence, but with less than a total membership of 150.

Unfair Morrell Firm Loses Beef Contract

Following the precedent set by Secretary of the Interior Ickes in withdrawing a steel contract from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation after the National Labor Relations Board had found it guilty of discrimination against union employees, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has excluded the unfair John Morrell Packing Company from participation in government contracts for slaughtering and processing cattle purchased by the government in the drought regions.

When the contracts for this work were being prepared the Minnesota Federation of Labor called the attention of the Department of Agriculture to the firm's long-standing refusal to concede the right of organization to its employees.

Following this protest, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace advised the Minnesota Federation that the contracts would be divided among three firms, none of which would be the Morrell company.

The John Morrell Packing company is on the official "We don't Patronize" list of organized labor.

C. I. O. Unions Barred From Membership in Central Labor Bodies

In the statement announcing the decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor suspending ten affiliated unions President Green said:

"Because there seems to be a public misunderstanding of the real issue which arose out of the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization the executive council declares in most positive terms that the industrial versus craft union dispute is in no way involved in its official decision. No organization will ever be suspended from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor because its members believe in or advocate the acceptance of either the industrial or craft form of organization, nor are any of the organizations which hold membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization asked to withdraw their indorsement or espousal of industrial unionism. They are not asked to give up industrial unionism. Instead, they are asked to give up a dual union. They may choose whether they will remain with the American Federation of Labor or cast their lot with the dual, rival organization. The decision of the executive council means they can not belong to both organizations at the same time."

Dubinsky Votes Against Suspension

Vice-President David Dubinsky voted against suspension because of his conviction that "the executive council has exceeded its authority under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Such a right or a power to suspend unions or revoke charters resides explicitly in conventions only, and only by a two-thirds vote of delegates. The adoption by the executive council of a so-called enabling rule to put a color of legality on this illegal procedure of suspension of a dozen of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as autonomous and self-governing bodies is a deplorable subterfuge which will convince no fair-minded person of the justice or legality of these tragic proceedings. . . . I voted against suspension also as a protest against the grave consequences of division and ruin which this action of the council is likely to bring upon all our unions."

Court Proceedings Not Contemplated

"We will not disband the Committee for Industrial Organization," said John L. Lewis. "The decision of the executive council will not change the policy of the C. I. O. nor will it have any effect upon the organizing activities of the committee."

Asked whether the C. I. O. would institute court action to force the next convention of the A. F. of L. to recognize the votes of C. I. O. members on the suspension issue, Lewis said no court action was contemplated. "I am afraid we would win," he added, "and wouldn't it be paradoxical to ask a court to order us back into an organization that does not want us?"

Thus the die is cast. Its effect will be felt all

(Continued on Page Two)

President Addresses Non-Partisan League

Labor's Non-partisan League, headed by George L. Berry, held its first convention in Washington this week, and a feature of the gathering was a letter from President Roosevelt.

"During the past three years we have endeavored to correct, through legislation, certain of the evils in our economic system," said the President, continuing: "We have sought to put a stop to certain economic practices which did not promote the general welfare.

"Some of the laws which were enacted were declared invalid by the Supreme Court. It is a notable fact that it was not the wage earners who cheered when those laws were declared invalid.

"I greet you in the faith that future history will show, as past history has so repeatedly and so effectively shown, that a return to reactionary practices is ever short-lived.

"Having tasted the benefits of liberation, men and women do not for long forego those benefits. I have implicit faith that we shall find our way to progress through law.

"This could not be the case if you did not know, out of the experience of the past three years, that the present administration has endeavored to promote the ideal of justice for the great masses of America's wage earners and to make that ideal a reality."

About fifty delegates from all parts of the country attended the convention and listened to speeches by Berry, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Berry said that "foes of reaction" should prepare themselves for a party realignment—"not to

take the crumbs from the table, but to prepare for the feast" with the "establishment of a liberal party if necessary."

Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Harvey Fremming, president of the Oil Field and Refinery Workers, were among the gathering.

Unions Barred From Central Labor Bodies

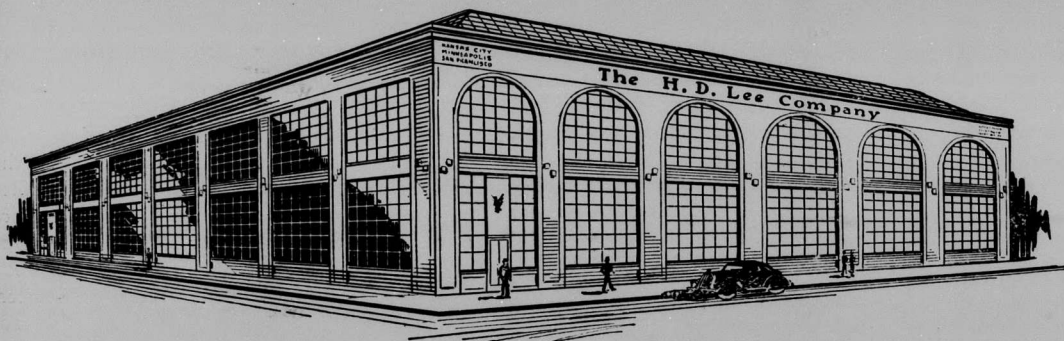
(Continued from Page One)

down the line, in state federations and in central labor bodies, for, as President Green said at the close of the executive council session, members of the suspended organizations will not be eligible to representation on state and central labor bodies.

Ten Suspended Unions

The organizations affected by the decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last week, and which will stand suspended unless they comply with the council's demand that they withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization, are as follows:

United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, president; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Sidney Hillman, president; International Ladies' Garment Workers, David Dubinsky, president; United Textile Workers, Thomas F. McMahon, president; Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, Harvey C. Fremming, president; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Thomas H. Brown, president; Federation of Flat Glass Workers, Glen W. McCabe, president; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, M. F. Tighe, president; United Automobile Workers, Homer Martin, president; United Rubber Workers, Sherman Dalrymple, president.



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Ferry Strike Averted By Timely Agreement

Last minute agreement of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries to dismissal wages for ferryboat employees who will lose their jobs on completion of the bay bridges averted a strike on the two ferry systems set for Saturday last.

At the same time it was announced an agreement with the Key System was being worked out and was nearly ready for signatures of officials and union representatives.

A similar agreement previously was made between the unions and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

At a conference between A. D. McDonald, chairman of the board of directors of the Golden Gate Ferries and Northwestern Pacific, and C. W. Deal, president and business manager of the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific, the following agreement was signed:

"The Northwestern Pacific and Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries agree to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the Ferryboatmen's Union, which agreement will in all respects contain the principles and substance of the Southern Pacific agreement, with such variations of application as may be mutually agreed upon.

"It is agreed that negotiations for a final settlement will begin immediately."

The agreements assure the men now operating San Francisco bay's great ferry system new jobs with the companies or pay on a basis of the number of years employed, if they are not given other jobs, or, if they obtain jobs with other firms, they will be paid any difference on the basis of yearly employment.

Before the settlement was announced the union had perfected its strike organization, with picket captains selected and committees named.

ALUMINUM COMPANY INCREASES PAY

The second wage increase of approximately 5 per cent within a period of ten months was announced by the Aluminum Company of America at Pittsburgh for 20,000 hourly rated employees.

Maritime Unions Are Notified Of Desire to Open Wage Award

Notice of a desire to change the 1935 arbitration award was served on Pacific Coast seafaring unions this week by the Coast committee for the shipowners, which voiced readiness to arbitrate differences. The notice was in the form of letters to the International Seamen's Union, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders and Wipers' Association, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association.

Agreements with the unions expire September 30.

The letter of the shipowners was similar to one recently sent the International Longshoremen's Association asking to open negotiations for changing that award.

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Copeland Discusses Seamen's 'Fink Books'

Soviet Russia has knocked the props from under American communists and other left-wing elements who have been bitterly attacking the continuous discharge book required by recent legislation, with a pronouncement that without such a discharge book, or seamen's pass, American seamen will not be permitted to land in Russia, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

The International Seamen's Union of America, which has worked for legislation to provide continuous discharge books since 1923, charges that deliberate prevarication and gross misrepresentations have been resorted to to create the impression that the discharge books to be issued by the government are to all intents and purposes the same as the blacklisting books heretofore issued by the organized shipowners. The union points out that the continuous discharge books are entirely different from the "fink books" issued by the shipowners and that no "blacklisting" marks of any kind may be made in the government books.

Commenting on the stand of Soviet Russia, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, author of the bill for continuous discharge books, said:

"The waterfront section of the American Communist party has been attacking this continuous discharge book feature in season and out, but it is worthy of note that such a real friend of the seamen as the International Seamen's Union not only approves of the discharge book but has worked steadily for the last fifteen years to bring about its adoption.

"And now comes Russia—communist Russia, Soviet Russia—which decrees that without the very document which the American communists so bitterly assail no American seaman may set foot on Russian soil!

"Can it be that there is lack of co-operation between Russian and American communists?"

New Zealand Labor Government Enacts New Health Legislation

A wireless dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, to the New York "Times" says the Labor government of New Zealand is making a vigorous start at redeeming its campaign promises. It has put forward a national health insurance plan which will supply medical and surgical care to all who need it. Pensions for widows and the aged are to be increased.

To meet the expenses of these projects the income taxes on which New Zealand depends are being revised upward in the higher brackets. It is held so confidently that the taxing plan will meet all expenses that no provision is made for securing a foreign loan.

Flagrant Case of Violation of Traditions of American Liberty

The Department of Labor has just issued a warrant of deportation directing the return of Jack Warnick of San Francisco to Canada. Warnick was arrested on October 3, 1935, and charged with past membership in the Communist party. He is

now at liberty on \$1000 bail posted by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Warnick was among the defendants acquitted in the Sacramento criminal syndicalism trial in 1935, in which eight persons, including his wife, Caroline Decker, were convicted. He is a graduate of the University of Washington and did post-graduate work at the University of California. He came to this country with his parents at the age of 2 and has resided here ever since.

Ernest Besig, northern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union, announced that the deportation order will be contested and a writ of habeas corpus sought in the United States District Court.

"Warnick has been in the United States twenty-seven of his twenty-nine years," declared Mr. Besig. "It would be unjust to separate him from his wife and relatives, who are all in the United States, and send him to a country in which he would be a total stranger. To deport a man because of his political beliefs is opposed to our traditional policy of affording asylum for religious and political dissenters of other countries. Our contention in the federal courts will be that it has never been determined that the Communist party as it exists today advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence. The fact that this party holds a legal place on the ballot should be persuasive in determining that it is not an illegal group."

Will Not Disband

Members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, representing the unions which were provisionally suspended by the American Federation of Labor executive council last week, met in Washington on Monday last and decided to ignore the action of the council.

The council last Wednesday directed that the ten unions affiliated with the Lewis committee be suspended September 5 unless they withdrew from the committee beforehand.

The committee discussed the entire situation, and then voted to affirm Lewis' statement last week that they would "carry on" despite the suspension order.

They thus served notice they would not comply with the demand to disband the committee.

The committee also received a report on the progress of its steel organization campaign from Philip Murray, executive director. Lewis said last week that this campaign to bring all the workers in the steel industry into one big union would go forward despite opposition from the craft unions and the council's suspension order.

Become a salesman for union-made goods. The commission will be added to your wages.

Steel Workers' Unions Win Increases in Pay

A 10 per cent wage increase and union recognition were won by strikers of the Northwestern Barbed Wire Company, Sterling, Ill., in a settlement negotiated by representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization and unanimously approved by the new Sterling lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., hailed the agreement ending the three-week strike as "the first settlement of major consequence in the Chicago area."

F. R. Heavenridge, business agent of the steel workers' union at Granite City, Ill., has announced that 2000 employees of the Granite City Steel Company would receive a 2 per cent wage increase. The increase became effective July 1 and was agreed to after six days of negotiations by company and union representatives. Workers to receive the increase are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union.

The Ludlum Steel Company of New York City has just voted additional wage increases to employees, payable August 14. Whether other steel companies will take similar action could not be ascertained. Eligible employees will receive an amount equal to 5 per cent of the wages paid to each of them over the first six months of the current year.

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State Activities and the Tax Rate

In 1850, says a writer in the "Tax Digest," "the state government of California started operations with some twenty activities or functions. . . . Since then the list of functions and state institutions created from time to time has grown to 452, and of this number 420 are actually in existence today."

He lists these activities, beginning with the legislative and administrative departments and going down the line of the various state institutions and commissions and concluding with "Regulation of Chain Stores" (subject to referendum).

"Aside from growth in population and other contributing factors," continues the writer, "the mere increase in activities explains a part of the increase in expenditures. Starting with twenty functions in 1850, the state had brought the total up to 109 in 1900, 159 in 1910, 260 in 1920 and 420 today."

"The tax burden can be expected to mount indefinitely as long as people ask government to extend its list of services rendered. Increasing service requires larger expenditures. The people must pay the bill or do without some services."

"The state's current biennial budget amounts to \$430,721,165," continues the "Tax Digest" writer. "This budget is thirteen times greater than it was twenty-five years ago and nearly forty times as great as it was fifty years ago. Moreover, it is greater than the combined expenditures of the state from 1850, the first year of statehood, to 1914, the beginning of the world war."

The inference to be gathered from these startling facts and figures is, of course, that many of the state's activities are unnecessary and only function to increase the tax rate and provide a means of spending the tax money.

The true test of these state activities' value is, Do they contribute to the welfare of the state and its people? If they do, they are well worth the monetary expense incident to their maintenance. If not, they may well be dispensed with.

Jim Reed, erstwhile senator from Missouri, is the subject of a splendid cartoon by Baer in "Labor." It shows Jim heading a parade of paunchy and smiling individuals while carrying a banner inscribed, "Down with Roosevelt! He forced my wife to pay decent wages in her factory." It will be recalled that Mrs. Reed is the owner of a non-union garment factory in Kansas City, and Jim has worked himself blue in the face fighting off the efforts of N.R.A. and other agencies which demanded that she recognize fair competition by paying the same wages other employers were obliged to meet. Jim was one of the stars at the meet in Detroit last week of renegade Democrats who are aligned against Roosevelt.

Treason in the N.R.A.

When Section 7-a was made a part of the National Industrial Recovery Act organized labor believed it spelled the end of the notorious company union. That was one purpose of the section. Despite this mandate of the statute, corporations all over the country began the intensive development of company unions within a very short time after Section 7-a went into effect.

General Hugh S. Johnson was the first administrator of the N.R.A. He ruled that provisions for the company union were not proper in N.R.A. codes. But the big corporations went on organizing them just the same. Now General Johnson has revealed the source of the drive to form company unions despite the N.R.A. provision against them. In one of his syndicated articles he says:

"I learned only the other day that one of my principal N.R.A. deputies quietly suggested to all industrialists with whom he came in contact that they ought to go home and organize company unions as fast as they could as the only means of keeping out the Federation (American Federation of Labor) unions."

"They did it with a whoop. They told their workers that Section 7-a meant that the government wanted them to join company unions. . . . The whole face of industry broke out in a rash of company unions almost overnight. Now, although an employer-influenced company union is illegal under the National Labor Relations Act, most of them still survive."

Here we have the revelation by the man who was the administrator of the N.R.A. during its crucial period, and who held that employer-influenced company unions could not legally be incorporated in N.R.A. codes, that one of his deputy administrators advised employers that Section 7-a, instead of outlawing employer-controlled company unions, gave them full standing and, moreover, urged employers to organize these anti-labor monstrosities all over the country, which they did "with a whoop."

It is regrettable that this treason to Section 7-a by one of his deputies was not known by General Johnson until many, many months after he ceased to be N.R.A. administrator. But the late discovery indicates once more the large extent to which the proper administration of a law containing labor provisions depends on the loyalty of the administrative staff to the workers whose rights the law is designed to protect.

A Few Facts on Spain

It may be well to sum up a few facts about the present civil war in Spain—facts which do not appear in the headlines.

First, the present Spanish government is probably the most liberal or progressive, to use the words as we use them in this country, that Spain has ever known. It came into power at the last election as the result of a fusion of all the liberal parties in Spain to overthrow the strongly fascist government then in power. The election went overwhelmingly for the liberal coalition; but the different parties forming the present government immediately began to quarrel, and kept it up until the outbreak of civil war forced them to close ranks again.

Second, the Spanish rebels are not radicals, as rebels usually are. They are primarily adherents of a fascist form of government. They include the big landowners, for the excellent reason that the breaking up of big landed estates and dividing them among the peasants is one of the proposals on which all factions of all the liberal parties agree. The two chief fascist countries in Europe, Italy and Germany, have supplied ammunition, arms and military airplanes to the rebels.

Third, the war is not a struggle between fascism and communism, but between fascism and liberalism. Spanish communists joined in the coalition

which turned the old fascist government out of power; but they are very much in the minority in that coalition.

As this is written the rebellion seems to have lost that momentum which is so vital in most such movements. The fascist plan was to bring over to Spain the Moroccan army, which, like the French Foreign Legion, is composed mainly of foreigners, willing to fight on either side in any war. Spanish army officers were largely responsible for this plan, but it broke down when the navy proved loyal, and refused to transport the Moroccan force across the Straits of Gibraltar.

Small Depositors Lose

The terrific losses which small depositors suffered from bank failures caused by unwise investments made by bankers prior to the general bank-closing order issued by the President on March 5, 1933, are poignantly revealed in the report made by the receiver of three banks in Washington, D. C., whose condition was such they were not allowed to resume business.

In one bank the remaining assets have an estimated value of \$400,000, compared with a book value of \$1,114,393.61. The book value is the amount which bank officials paid for the bonds and other property listed in the assets.

In another bank the remaining assets are given an estimated value of \$54,000, compared with a book value of \$331,279.91.

In still another remaining assets have an estimated value of \$309,150, while the book value is \$910,292.92.

Under the present federal law requiring the insurance of bank deposits up to \$5000 most of these depositors would have been repaid in full, but, according to the figures revealed by the receiver, they are evidently scheduled to receive less than one-third of what the bank officials paid for the securities.

Blatant Blanton's Seat in Peril

Congressman "Tom" Blanton, the man with a 100 per cent anti-union labor record, and who is probably the most universally disliked member of the national House of Representatives, is engaged in a life-and-death struggle for renomination from the seventeenth Texas district.

In the first primary, on July 25, Blanton ran second in a field of three. Judge Clyde Garrett headed the poll with a plurality of more than 4000; but, as he did not secure a clear majority, it will be necessary for him to enter a "run-off" with Blanton on August 22.

In a desperate attempt to avert disaster, Blanton is telling his constituents that his "enemies in Washington" are raising "a tremendous slush fund" to be used against him.

No slush fund should be necessary to defeat this blatant and reactionary "statesman."

That much-heralded gesture of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in "granting" time and one-half pay for overtime work turns out to be a cunning scheme to lengthen working hours and to make the public believe that the "company union" really functions. The "company union" never made the request for time and one-half, but its representatives declare that the scheme of the management added eight hours (at straight time) to their working week.

ANTI-SINGLE TAX HEARING

Interests fighting to exclude the single tax initiative measure from the November election have had a Supreme Court hearing advanced from September 1 to August 17. A petition filed by Mrs. Gertrude Clark, president of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, seeks to enjoin Frank Jordan, secretary of state, from including the measure on the fall ballot.

A New Chapter Begins

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Last week brought the climax to a struggle that has been long in generation, with visible roots going back to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., winding on through the Atlantic City convention and coming to the open battle stage in a cyclonic rush during the last half year.

Those who look carefully find the seeds of the conflict going even back of the San Francisco convention, rooting in fact in no convention, but in the kaleidoscopic industrial development of America.

Had it not been for N.R.A. the battle stages might not have smashed through with such velocity. It might have taken longer to have headed up the issues. But history doesn't deal with "ifs." It deals with things that have happened.

Today in Washington a chapter in a big book is closed. A new chapter begins.

The pathway of American labor is strewn with the bones of those who have disagreed with one another over tactics, policies and principles. In many of the struggles the issue has been substantially what it has been in these last two years, but with a different locale, different actors and different phrases. More significant, it has been without the enormous industrial entities which today spread over the industrial map in the form of mass production industries.

When the Atlantic City convention turned down the program offered by John L. Lewis and his associates, many of them among the veterans of the labor movement, the C.I.O. was brought into being as a dramatic challenge. The mass production industries and the executive council both accepted the newcomer as a challenge.

On the issue of majority rule the executive council brought the issue to trial—this after a council committee had failed to work out a peace plan. To lay a legal foundation, formal charges were filed by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, as representing the crafts claiming infringement of jurisdiction. Thus, actually the charges came to be double-barreled—(1) minority challenge of majority authority; (2) infringement of jurisdiction.

Frey offered a case prepared at great effort—a tremendously voluminous case.

As council members entered and emerged from sessions their faces bore no evidence of the grimness of their job. George M. Harrison, picked as conciliator more than three months ago, was not present. He wrote he was detained by important business. W. D. Mahon, not at the sessions in which the charges were filed, was here this time—veteran of ages of battles, come to the biggest battle of them all.

Some twenty-five daily newspaper reporters covered the session. These included reporters for the "red" press.

COMMUNITY CHEST EXHIBIT

A three-day exhibit to show the public how money contributed to the Community Chest is spent by its welfare agencies will be sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce on October 16, 17 and 18, with Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., chairman. The humanitarian work of ninety-one social work organizations will be transferred to the Civic Center, where the exhibit will be held in the Auditorium and its adjacent Polk and Larkin halls. Stars of the screen, stage and radio will perform with amateur entertainers from the agencies in a continuous show from the Auditorium stage.

PUBLICLY OWNED UTILITIES GROW

A steady increase in public ownership of electric utility plants since 1929, matched with a drop in the number of privately owned units, was disclosed

in a Federal Power Commission report. Last year, the figures showed, the country had 4010 plants generating electricity for public use, of which 3027 were privately owned and 983 were publicly owned. The total compared with 3987 in 1934 and 4040 in the peak year of 1920. The 983 publicly owned plants compared with 931 in 1934 and 811 in 1929, while the 3027 private plants last year compared with 3056 in 1934 and 3031 in 1929.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVES

According to a recent compilation there are 6060 consumers' co-operative societies in the United States, with nearly 2,000,000 members. It is claimed that one-third of the milk distribution in Minneapolis is in the hands of a co-operative creamery. A farmers' exchange of Springfield, Mass., did \$12,000,000 of business last year for its 60,000 members, and an Illinois co-operative insurance association wrote \$50,000,000 of life insurance in five months.

ANTI-UNION SENTIMENT

(San Francisco "Chronicle")

Whole great industries remain unorganized, not by the indifference of their workers, but by the determination of their owners, while others have yielded only the counterfeit compromise of "company unions." Listen to the conversation in many a club or "exclusive" social circle and you will find anti-unionism not only determined, but bitter and angry. And the people who hold these views would like to control politics and government, if they could.

WHY PARADE WAS ABANDONED

("Harbor Worker," San Pedro)

Good publicity, the like of which probably never will appear in any C. of C. publication, was tendered San Pedro recently.

At Sunday's meeting of the Long Beach Typographical Union, reports a visitor, the secretary read an invitation from the San Pedro-Wilmington Central Labor Council to Long Beach union members to attend a Labor Day picnic in San Pedro—and then the secretary went further. He explained that the San Pedro Council had originally planned a parade for the day, but on second thought realized that if they had anywhere near a 100 per cent turnout from the organizations there would be none to stand along the curb and review—hence the picnic plans.

TO THE SUPREME COURT

Supreme you are, above the Legislature;

Supreme, above the President himself;

But not supreme above your human nature,

Nor the class-interests that pad your shelf;

Nor yet above the people's will supreme

When they dismiss you as a fallen dream.

You were not builded at the world's creation;

You were not written into Sinai's law;

No Star of Bethlehem pledged you oblation;

Nor did the ages wait on you with awe.

You were an incident of yesterday,

And as but incident may pass away.

It was the propertied who sired yourorning;

You sucked the milk of privilege at birth;

You have grown fat, unto the present morning,

That power and plunder so affirm your worth;

Plunder and power your first protection still,

To drug and prison yet the people's will.

You scorned the slave, in Lincoln's generation,

And sold the Nation to its bloody bath.

Have you learned nothing in your lofty station

That so you point us down the self-same path?

The slaves of war, the slaves of Mammon yet

May write a chapter you will not forget.

—ROBERT WHITAKER.

Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

What a world! It keeps on being nothing else but.

Spain has a rebellion. The old reactionaries can't win with votes or argument, so they start shooting.

Here at home Remington Rand keeps on thinking thoughts just like those of the Spanish grandees who have lost their power.

A judge limits pickets to four at a time.

And we do not know whether some who had planned to buy Remington Rand office equipment have changed their minds after looking at the company's policy.

There is strife in the land and a good deal of it is in the interest of economic public health. In many a manufacturing plant the private guards may right now be inspecting and cleaning the rifles and stacking the gas bombs.

* * *

Shell Oil (in California) is trying to make a company union wear the look of the real thing. It doesn't work, of course. At Wood River another member of the same Shell family is doing the grandee stunt. Bourbonism dies hard, whether in one royal family or in another.

And labor sticks to its guns. There are strikes that have been on as long as six months and the picket lines have been maintained through every day of that time.

One new thing in the world right now is the increasing militancy of labor.

And business, more prosperous than at any time in six years, doesn't know why it is prosperous and is willing to wring the neck of the maternal producer of the golden egg, which has always been a goose to expect understanding or any kind of decency from big business.

* * *

And while the world rolls along in its turmoil the new French government nationalizes its munitions plants, telling the world that munitions plants loot the very nations they are supposed to protect, as if we didn't know it.

But that's the trouble. We know it, but we don't do anything about it. And we even suffer the indignity of a spectacle in which admirals go into the halls of Congress and lobby for the munitions makers and the shipbuilders, these two being all in one family.

There are plenty of Americans—plenty of American workers, sad to say—who serve reaction in one guise or another. Some go down the river just for fun, or in ignorance; and some sell themselves down the river for a price.

* * *

What a world!

But it is a world trying to get better. The agony is terrible. The blunders are pretty terrible sometimes. The battles are fearsome and the losses are staggering. But here and there gains are made. Strikes are won. The steel industry doesn't want to get too dogged swell-headed.

Big business is lining up for a great struggle which it hopes will smash labor forever. That's fact. America is in for something dramatic, something profoundly important—as important as the war for independence or the war between the states.

It might be a good idea for the lords and masters of bourbonism to take a look across the water before they spend too much money on guns and too much time on organizing mercenary legions.

Something tells us that the world is going forward and America isn't going to be at the tail end of the parade.

Some people complain about merchants who cheat them. They cheat themselves unless they patronize only firms that display the union label, shop card and button.

Santa Rosa Outrage Under Investigation

The long-delayed investigation of the Santa Rosa tar and feather case was begun at the Sonoma County seat this week, with very little interest displayed by local residents in the progress of the proceedings before the grand jury. After a two-day session the grand jury adjourned without returning indictments.

Ordered by State Attorney General U. S. Webb nearly a year after the outrage, the query was conducted by E. B. Power, one of Webb's deputies, with a former G-man assigned as observer. District Attorney Cowan took no part, but one of his assistants, Toland McGettigan, watched the proceedings.

Jack Green, one of the victims of the tar and feathering incident, which took place on August 22, 1935, told his story Monday, and it is assumed that he gave the names of his assailants, as he has frequently declared was his intention. Solomon Witzberg, the Petaluma rancher who was the other victim, was called later.

Other witnesses were Mrs. Ed Wolf, whose hus-

band was beaten by the mob, and Mrs. Frances Heaney and her daughter Beatrice, from whose home Wolf was dragged.

The witnesses were guarded by four deputy sheriffs as a precaution against a new flare-up of mob spirit.

A score of witnesses, many of them suspected members of the vigilante group, were called to the witness stand during the final hours of the two-day investigation.

Most of them refused to testify on the ground they might incriminate themselves.

DEATH OF LINCOLN STEFFENS

The passing of Lincoln Steffens at his home in Carmel last Sunday is mourned by hosts of liberal thinkers throughout the world. Impressive funeral services were held by friends of the famous writer both at Carmel and at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, where interment took place. He is survived by his widow (Ella Winter) and his son, Peter.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Recent deaths of union members, as reported to the Labor Clarion, were as follows: Lincoln P. Knight, member of the Upholsterers' Union; Charles H. Williams, Typographical Union No. 21; Alexander Jurgens, International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79; William Bedwell, Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305; Charles Abrahamson, Painters' Union No. 19; R. L. Charbourg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

MRS. MUNRO SENTENCED

Mrs. Anna J. (Brown) Munro, former secretary of the International Laundry Workers' Union and wife of Bruce Munro, Alameda City Councilman charged with misconduct in office, was sentenced to a year in jail by Superior Judge Steiger Tuesday last. In addition to the jail term Mrs. Munro must make restitution of \$665 to the union and serve five years on probation. The conviction was upheld by the District Court of Appeal.

Louisiana Is Leader In Labor Legislation

A summary of labor laws passed by the different states in the month from June 20 to July 20, made by the United States Department of Labor, shows an unwonted activity in Louisiana. A state department of labor was created, and \$24,400 appropriated for its use. An unemployment compensation law was passed, covering employers of eight or more persons. The commissioner of labor will administer the act. An old-age pension law, meeting the federal standards, was adopted.

The curious part of this really fine code, says I. L. N. S., is that the legislature, under the state constitution, has no power to adopt either of the last two laws. But the legislature proposed and passed an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on at the November election; and provided that the laws shall not take effect unless and until this amendment is ratified by the people.

Massachusetts believes it has whipped the Supreme Court around a stump. When that court declared the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional the Massachusetts General Court—that's what they call the legislature in the Bay State—passed a new minimum wage law as a "health statute," and changed the old law just enough to bring it under this classification. One of the changes provides for minimum payments equal to "the wages necessary to conserve and maintain the health of female employees and minors." The state commissioner of public health is one of the board to administer the new law.

Three states—Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—amended their old-age pension laws. West Virginia passed a new law, and created a State Department of Public Assistance to administer the new act.

"HIGH WAGE RATE" CLOSES PLANT

The management of the Pickett Cotton Mills at High Point, N. C., where 250 workers have been on strike since July 1, announced that the plant was definitely closed. The strikers asked a forty-hour week and minimum wage of \$12 for unskilled workers, \$14 for skilled and \$15 for fixers. Mill officials said the rates were too high.

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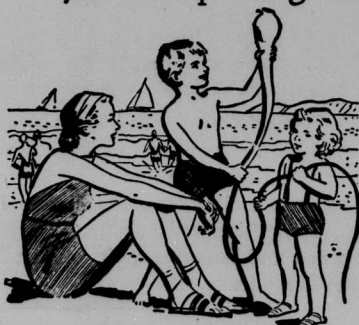
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Major Berry Reports On Printing Industry

Increasing wages to raise the purchasing power of its employees is the only way the printing, publishing and allied industries can "materially aid in balancing consumptive ability with productive ability," according to an analysis by the Council for Industrial Progress, made public in Washington by George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation.

This industrial group, it was explained, has reached a productivity level so high that it can contribute little toward reducing the present large number of unemployed workers. The study of production, wages and employment disclosed that the yearly average number of wage earners in these industries, which in 1914 was 286,254, rose to 357,988 in 1929, maintaining a steady increase for fifteen years, but dropped swiftly to an average of 264,106 in 1933.

Although the industries are now employing considerably fewer workers than were employed twenty years ago, the value added to products of this group by manufacturing was \$1357 in 1933, compared with \$671 in 1914.

This industry, the council statement said, "can produce so much with so few employees that even a large increase in production will add only a relatively small number to the payrolls."

"When an industry reaches this stage in its development—and there are a large number that have or are rapidly approaching this condition—then the only other action that can be taken which will materially aid in balancing consumptive ability with productive ability is to increase the purchasing power of its employees by increasing wages," the council held.

The difference between wholesale value of the products of these industries and the cost of raw materials, including operating costs, fuel and containers, is shown in the analysis as the value added by manufacturing which rose from \$671 to \$1777 in 1919, and \$2404 in 1929, but dropped almost one-half to \$1356 in 1933.

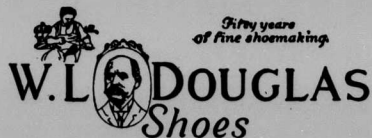
The average yearly wage followed the same course, starting at \$726 in 1914, rising to \$1166 in 1919 and \$1778 in 1929, then sliding down the scale to \$1347 in 1933.

The percentage of value added by manufacturing which was represented by wage costs has fallen steadily for the last twenty years. It was 31 per cent in 1914, 29.9 per cent in 1919, 26.5 per cent in 1929, and 26.2 per cent in 1933.

The yearly dollar productivity of a wage earner, which stood at \$2343 in 1914, shot up in five years to \$3899, almost doubled in the next ten years to \$6710 in 1929, and dropped only to \$5133 in 1933.

"The peak wage for this group," the statement continued, "was attained in 1927, when an average yearly wage of \$1784 was paid. A very small decline took place in 1929, when the average yearly wage was \$1778."

The stretch-out, speed-up and "chisel-in" can all be offset by buying union-labeled goods.



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UNION SHOES

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STRIKERS SUE POLICE FOR ARREST

With the Camden, N. J., R.C.A. Victor strike settled, and prosecution of strikers being continued, suit is being brought against the Camden police for false arrest on behalf of everyone arrested unlawfully since the beginning of the strike, by A. J. Isserman, attorney for the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America and the United Defense Committee.

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Claims Victory in Los Angeles

On the heels of disorders resulting in the arrest of six persons and the injury of two men, leaders of striking women's wear workers, claiming a victory, called an almost complete halt to the walkout last Friday.

William Busick, organizer of the Los Angeles unit of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said 90 per cent of employers had agreed to sign a union contract providing for a closed shop and wage increases, effective November 1.

'Unfair' Declaration Against Shell Limited to California Company

Making clear the purpose of the original announcement, the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, at headquarters in Washington, has outlined the area affected by the declaration of unfair practices on the part of the Shell Oil Company (of California).

There are several Shell organizations. The "unfair" placed against the Shell Oil Company (of California) by five international unions affects only that one company and is operative only in the area served by that company. It is not operative in any other area, the oil workers pointed out.

The area served and in which the "unfair" is operative is limited to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona in the United States. In Canada, British Columbia is in the "unfair" area.

The five international unions joining in the action are: International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

The oil workers emphasize that the "unfair" declaration against the Shell Company (of California) operates only against that single company and only in the area described, which is that company's area of distribution.

Farmer Gets Little Of Higher Food Cost

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has learned, by an exhaustive study, that of the prices paid by the average city wage earner for food, less than half goes to the farmer who raises that food.

From 1913 to 1920, both years included, the Bureau finds that the farmer got more than half the price which the city worker paid for food. In 1913, for example, the city worker with a family spent \$252 for food, and the farmer received \$134 of it. In 1920 the city worker paid \$514 for food, and the farmer got \$272 of it.

But in 1921 the worker paid \$404, and the farmer collected only \$179; and the disparity, on the average, got worse to and through the depression. In 1929 the worker paid \$415, and the farmer received only \$195; in 1931 the worker paid \$322, and the farmer got \$121; while in 1932 the city worker paid \$270 for his family food, and the farmer got less than one-third of this sum—\$88.

Since that date the farmer's share has grown, though not fast enough to break any speed laws. In 1933 the worker paid \$264, and the farmer got \$192—in other words, the worker paid \$6 less and the farmer got \$4 more. In 1934 the worker paid \$295 and the farmer got \$108—that is to say, of the \$31 added to the prices of the previous year, the farmer got \$16. In 1935 the worker paid \$331, and the farmer collected \$138, getting \$30 out of the \$36 added to prices. But the farmer is still a long way behind. He got only \$4 more for the food of a working family than he received from the same source in 1913; and everything the farmer buys is from 20 to 80 per cent higher now than then.

The Bureau found, too, that the processing taxes of the A.A.A. cost the worker's family only \$23 in three years—\$2 in 1933, \$10 in 1934 and \$11 in 1935.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The next regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, Sunday, August 16. The session will be called to order at the usual hour—1 o'clock p. m. Among the important propositions to be considered at this meeting is that relating to Labor Day, which appears in this month's "Official Bulletin." Action on this proposition, which was introduced at the July meeting, was postponed till the August meeting, that every member may be given an opportunity to express his or her opinion through a personally cast vote. The scale committee will present a brief but none the less important report on the book and job situation. With these outstanding features disposed of, the remainder of the session will be devoted to the transaction of routine business. With the reports of the officers and special and standing committees confined to a minimum of words, the prospect of a reasonably short meeting is favorable. Adjournment not later than 4 p. m. is not, at this writing, considered an impossibility. Attendance of every member is urged.

When Charles H. Williams passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital August 5 San Francisco Typo-

graphical Union suffered the loss of one of its veteran and staunch members and the printing industry of the Pacific Coast one of its outstanding figures. Mr. Williams came to San Francisco from St. Louis about the year 1900. He was a linotype operator and as such was employed in the "Chronicle" composing room until the big fire of 1906, shortly after which he engaged in business for himself, starting with a single linotype machine. From this modest beginning he developed a printing plant that was considered one of the most modern on the Coast and in which many fine specimens of the art preservative were created and produced, among them the souvenir of the 1911 (San Francisco) convention of the International Typographical Union, still maintained by many artistic printers to be the best of its kind ever to come from a press. Mr. Williams, proud of his craft and devoted to its welfare, gave generously of his time and talent to its upbuilding and advancement. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Printers' Board of Trade, which body he served as president many terms. Mr. Williams is survived by his widow, Ruby Jane Williams. His funeral services, largely attended, were last Saturday. Inurnment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Read the minutes of the General Labor Day Committee, appearing in another column of this issue, and note the activity and widespread interest of the various unions. An exceptionally large crowd was present at last week's meeting in the Labor Temple. No. 21's committee has held three meetings to discuss plans for the union's participation and to co-operate with the Allied Council Division for a proper showing. Each member's presence in the parade will be an individual contribution to the success of celebrating a holiday that honors union labor.

Late information is that the publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman" have instructed their salesmen and sent out letters to the effect that wages and working conditions in its plant are as good or better than in union offices. Old stuff! Even if true, what influence except the outside pressure of the union printing trades has brought about such a condition? And what is the true nature of a workman accepting the benefits gained by his fellow craftsman without himself contributing anything to procure such benefits? Ask the agents of the Curtis Company whether its employees have the "right to collective bargaining" as understood in the thousands of union plants throughout the nation. And tell your

friends that the three above-mentioned publications are non-union and are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Steve James, one of the most widely known members of the Typographical Union, dropped in on us the other day and put up his slip. Steve, as you probably are aware, did some superintending and foremanizing on the "Independent" in Stockton, and lately has been doing odd jobs on the "Gazette" in Berkeley.

Bill Byers, senior apprentice, recently obligated, is not only attending to his I. T. U. lessons in fine shape, but is also attending union meetings. But better than all this is the fact that Bill will be right up front in that forthcoming Labor Day parade.

J. W. Gammage, the unfortunate who recently had his belongings lifted while he was in the shower room of his domicile, departed for Los Angeles last Wednesday. It is thought sickness in the family prompted the departure of Gammage from San Francisco.

We like to boost the cause of real sportsmanship, especially when this particular body refuses to accept any printing done for it unless it bears the union label, hence this suggestion. The Pacific Association of Casting Clubs, at its tournament to be held in South San Francisco, August 30, is offering to those who are lucky a Winston "Grade A" light tackle rod and a Pflueger Capitol light tackle reel. Mr. Craig, who supplies aprons to members of the various chapels, is the agent of the Association for this event.

R. J. (Bob) Williams hasn't been with the chapel long enough to rate a vacation with pay so he "week ends" at various summer resorts and enjoys the mountain air and swimming and dancing with the fairest of the fair.

Frederick J. McCarthy, one of the chapel's bulwarks, can't stand working in a printing office for long, especially when the smell of oats and hay is in his nostrils. All of which means that Mac will soon be on his way for a certain ranch in La Pine, Ore. Expects to be gone about six weeks this time.

One of the established customs of this chapel has to do with keeping the addresses of its members down to date. This for practical reasons, one of which is keeping the mailing list of the "Journal" and "Labor Clarion" up to snuff in so far as prompt and proper delivery is concerned. Now, here's an angle: You are going to read a lot of piffle in the daily press this fall and winter about politics and labor affairs, and you'll hear a lot over the radio, too. Of course, you won't believe all you read and hear there, but if you want to know the actual facts get your proper address in to the secretary and get the real dope from the "Labor Clarion" and "Journal."

The movement to have the chairman of each chapel prevail upon his co-workers to turn out en masse in the Labor Day parade is gathering momentum as time goes on. There is a tremendous enthusiasm prevalent this year, and for good and sufficient reasons. The great mass of people who will line the streets watching the parade go by will enjoy the pageantry and such, but for those in the parade there will be the outward manifestation of labor's solidarity and strength. Better be there, brother. How about it?

Women can support the cause of collective bargaining by the collective buying of union label goods.



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The rank and file of the M. T. D. U. should get out their pencils and figure the cost to date of the M. T. D. U. and benefits from it compared to those from the I. T. U. The M. T. D. U. never performed any useful function for working mailers. "Outlaw" unions have shown the M. T. D. U. to be a liability, not an asset, to working mailers. It is not merely the secession that has given the M. T. D. U. its severe setbacks. It has been the dry rot which has permeated its executive officers. At its coming convention the executive council of the M. T. D. U. might try submitting a proposition reading, "Shall mailer unions retain affiliation only to the I. T. U.?" A proposition of that kind being put to a referendum vote ought to be as good a one as any to give those officers the real views of the members on the question. It would be in line with the M. T. D. U. officers' oft-expressed concern for the dues-paying members of that organization. It would be a display of the truly democratic spirit as leaders of the hosts of the M. T. D. U.

Looks like "bad days" for candidates for public office on the G. O. P. ticket in Missouri. That perennial office-seeker, Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., was "snowed under" by a three-to-one vote in his race for committeeman from his ward on the Republican ticket in St. Louis.

J. E. ("Jack") Cornelson, assistant foreman of the "Chronicle," accompanied by his wife and daughter and other relatives, are among the summer sojourners in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Ray Davis drew a traveler and departed for Los Angeles.

The "Chronicle" chapel has the distinction of having two proud and youthful happy "daddies" at almost the same time. There was born to the wife of Leroy Bennetts, August 6, a son; and to the wife of Paul Lutz, August 7, a daughter. Congratulations.

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the "Call-Bulletin," is enjoying his annual summer vacation, with George ("Cocky") Wyatt "t. f." during his absence from the mailer grind.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Notice of examinations to be held on September 4, 1936, for applicants for appointments for positions has been issued by the San Francisco Civil Service Commission. These positions include locksmith, painter, car and auto painter, steam fitter, armature winder, cable splicer, auto machinist, car repairer, trackman and asphalt worker. Points will be awarded in the examination on the basis of experience, knowledge of duties and relative capacity. Detailed statements of the duties of the above classes of workers may be obtained at the office of the Civil Service Commission in the City Hall.

There are few rules and little chivalry in the mass madness of modern warfare.—Bernard M. Baruch.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

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EXAMINATIONS POSTPONED

Civil service examinations for the post of counsel for the State Compensation Fund, set for last Saturday, were indefinitely postponed following charges that the qualifications had been fixed to favor a certain candidate.

ORE STRIKE SETTLED

According to a statement issued by Governor Bibb Graves at Montgomery, Ala., the two months old ore strike of 2200 Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company workers has been settled.

Mooney Hearing Approaches Close As Referee's Term Is Extended

Addison Shaw, San Francisco attorney, was instructed last week by the State Supreme Court to continue as referee of the Thomas Mooney writ of habeas corpus hearing until the prolonged proceedings are completed.

Shaw's commission to preside as representative of the court in the hearing had expired, but the court's action meant its renewal indefinitely.

George Davis, attorney for Mooney, said he expected to finish his part of the case Friday last. William Cleary, representing the state in opposing Mooney's contention he was convicted of murder in the Preparedness day bombing on perjured evidence, will require at least two days to wind up the defense against the move.

Two Thousand Unemployed Fight For Non-Existent New York Jobs

The lure of city jobs with their assured income and promise of pensions incited a crowd estimated by the police at from 2000 to 5000 to wild disorder in the lobby of the Municipal building in New York City. The melee was so serious that police reserves had to be called to restore order.

When the violent episode was over, the lobby floor was strewn with scraps of clothing and hats. A desk at which James J. McMahon, clerk in charge of the Municipal Civil Service Commission's Application Bureau, had been seated, was smashed beyond repair.

It was the opening of a fourteen-day period in which aspirants may obtain applications which, if approved, will enable them later to take a civil service examination for places on an eligible list for jobs as watchman-attendant and attendant-messenger, which pay \$1200 to \$1800 a year. Applicants must pass written and medical examinations.

There were no jobs, anyway, McMahon said as he surveyed the wreckage. He had advertised only examination for positions as attendant-watchman and attendant-messenger, if and when they become available. Twenty patrolmen, two captains and a lieutenant quelled the enthusiastic searchers.

Landon's Labor Stand

Upton Sinclair has asked Governor Landon of Kansas to expand his stand on labor.

The open telegram by Sinclair insisted Governor Landon's reply to a request from Norman Thomas was "futile" if the governor did not pledge use of government authority to protect labor organizers. In his telegram Sinclair said:

"If evidence is brought to you that labor organizers are being mobbed and driven out, as recently in Gadsden, Ala.; in Arkansas, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and in many agricultural counties of California, will you use federal authority to protect organizers while exercising their rights?"

"Without such a pledge your statement to Norman Thomas is futile, for rights are non-existent unless they be used."

Appeal to American Brewers To Use California-Grown Hops

An appeal to American brewers to buy American-grown hops, practically 100 per cent of which is produced on the Pacific Coast, was voiced last week by the state's most representative farm organization, the California Farm Bureau Federation.

Calling attention to the peculiar distress in which American hop growers find themselves as a result of threatened importations from Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, in the face of a 1933 and 1934 hold-over of about 80,000 bales, Alex Johnson, secretary of the Federation, said:

"Pacific Coast hop growers, and particularly those in California, are asking the co-operation of brewers and the consuming public in aiding them to dispose of their present hold-over at fair prices."

Don't make a "dust bowl" out of the Union Labor market.



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Tremendous assortments and extraordinary values in every department.

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Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

HALE'S BASEMENT

SUtter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 7, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44, Rene Battegni, vice Charles Dempsey; Molders 164, Thomas R. Rotell, vice A. T. Wynn; Painters No. 1158, James Burgard, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Laundry Workers 26, relative to union's opposition to the granting of probation to former Secretary Anna J. Brown Munro.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation of the Newspaper Guild.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of the Warehousemen for negotiation with the Owens Illinois Pacific Company; Nurses' Union, proposed wage scale; California State Federation of Labor, financial appeal in behalf of striking laundry workers in San Jose.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Scope circulars for examinations of skilled tradesmen by the Civil Service Commission, beginning September 4 and covering the following occupations: Garagemen, trackman, asphalt worker, locksmith, painter, car and auto repairer, steam fitter, armature winder, cable splicer, auto machinist and car repairer.

Resolution relative to controversy over Committee on Industrial Organization, submitted by Longshoremen Local 38-79, read and ordered filed, as it would commit the Council to the side of the Committee on Industrial Organization. Delegate Schmidt proposed another resolution, which was read and debated, and by motion amended and adopted as amended by a unanimous vote. It requests the executive council to adjust the existing situation so as to avoid a split in the labor movement. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has threatened ten inter-

national unions who are affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization with expulsion from the A. F. of L.; and,

"Whereas, The executive council has given the C.I.O. thirty days to disband said committee; and,

"Whereas, If such expulsion takes place the American Labor movement might suffer serious consequences and be split; therefore

"Be it Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council respectfully requests the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to do everything within its power to adjust the existing situation."

Report of the Executive Committee—Committee reported on a conference held before the committee by all unions interested in the application of the grocery and fruit and vegetable clerks for the unionization of the Safeway Stores. The conference resulted in agreement to request President Vandeleur to arrange for a conference with the management of the Safeway Stores. Committee recommended indorsement of two wage scales submitted by Auto Mechanics No. 1305, one for body builders in the industry and another covering the trade in general. Committee recommended indorsement subject to indorsement by the International Union, and the usual conditions governing enforcement of scales and agreements. Report concurred in.

Report of the Organizing Committee—Recommended the affiliation of Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks and the seating of their delegate, William Gall. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Ferryboatmen have signed agreements with two companies for the payment of a dismissal wage on the lay-off of men due to closing of ferry operations caused by operation of the new bridges. Hatters report Lundstrom Stores are 100 per cent organized in both production and sales departments. Brewery Workmen No. 7 have signed a new three-year agreement with employing yeast companies, with substantial wage increases. Upholsterers report Kroehler Manufacturing Company still unfair, and are endeavoring to organize flag and banner makers. Optical Workers have reorganized and ask demand for union service in their line of work. Machinists 68 reported on the strike across the bay, and are assisting strikers by the levy of an assessment on their membership. Bakers 24, Operating Engineers 64, Longshoremen, Masters, Mates and Pilots, and Steam Shovel Men reported having made donations to laundry workers of San Jose. Warehousemen have organized men at Illinois-Pacific glass plant. Longshoremen will be in uniform in the Labor Day parade, and men will wear union-made caps and shirts. The Jewelry Workers will parade, and have unionized the diamond setters. Waitresses 48 report union men are seen patronizing a Chinese restaurant in the Mission, right in the neighborhood of restaurants displaying the union house card. Alaska Cannery Workers have donated \$500 for organization of agricultural workers. Street Car Men, Division 1004, will give a boat ride on the Bay, and report men laid off one-man cars have been restored to employment. The chair reported on the strike of Laundry Workers at San Jose, and stated the strikers are winning, but in need of financial assistance. The Steam Shovel Men have obtained a new agreement for dredgemen. All reports of unions relative to the Labor Day celebration were referred to the General Labor Day Committee, meeting in the Labor Temple each Saturday evening.

Receipts, \$945; expenditures, \$267.94.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Wage cutting is the plague that threatens to wither our industries.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Monday, September 7, is Labor Day—the day on which the workers all over the United States of America show their numerical strength and their solidarity to all the world. On that day, therefore, it is up to the organized workers of San Francisco to turn out and march behind the banners of their various unions, especially for the reason that just at present this city occupies an outstanding position in the minds of the workers all over this great nation. For a great many years San Francisco has been called the "City That Knows How," and its workers have tried to prove in the past that they do know how by doing the things that were expected of them. On Labor Day the culinary unions are in a very hard spot, for the reason that more people want to eat away from home than usual. Thus all the restaurants are open and a lot of them will call in for extra help. Just the same, the culinary workers will be present. All those who are not on shift should remember what is expected of them and turn out and march. Show the workers that you know your place in the labor movement.

Miscellaneous Union, Local No. 110, reports that it has finally lined up all the lower paid help in both of Solari's houses, that the Mark Twain Coffee Shop is closed up but will reopen shortly, and the hotel manager has promised that it will operate on a strictly union basis. They have a news vender outside of Whimpy's, in the 500 block on Haight street. The Silk Hat, on Divisadero street, is all O. K. now. Their membership has climbed up past the thousand mark and is still climbing, and they have very few out of work. If any of you know any kitchen workers who are unorganized, try what you can do to get them to join Local No. 110. The address is 491 Jessie street, where they have a permanent headquarters that is equal to any in this town.

At its last business meeting Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, passed a motion to fine any member not voting at the annual election the sum of \$1. They also purchased thirty tickets from the Maritime Federation for the benefit of Mrs. Bordoise, whose husband (a member of this union) was killed during the waterfront strike of two years ago. A committee was appointed to arrange for a cold spread to be served in the headquarters to the members taking part in the Labor Day demonstration after the march is concluded. Watch for the cooks on Labor Day.

Remember, don't patronize any of Clinton's, Foster's, Pig 'n' Whistles, Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission streets, White Log Coffee Shops or the El Portal, on Fulton street, opposite Golden Gate Park. All are unfair to organized labor.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor

Temple Saturday Evening, August 8, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-Chairman Tom Meagher and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Watson were absent and excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Read and approved.

Communications—Filed: Transmitting names of new delegates for various organizations; other communications referred to their respective committees; Lundstrom Bros., stating factory and sales departments are 100 per cent organized, and soliciting orders for Labor Day.

Float Committee—Submitted written report giving details of meeting with representatives of organizations desiring information with respect to floats, and permits for same which are to be issued by the committee. Committee recommended that the marshals of divisions in the parade take up and collect the permits for floats to be allowed in their respective divisions, as no float without a permit will be allowed in the parade. Committee will continue meeting in the Building Trades Temple each Tuesday evening to render assistance and advice to unions requesting it.

Music Committee—Reported that about eight unions reported having ordered bands but failed to report who was engaged as the leader for the band ordered, wherefore they are asked to report to the Music Committee without delay the name of the leader of the band ordered by each union.

The Uniform Committee will meet this coming Monday evening for final consultation with those requiring information from the committee.

All applications for seats on the grandstand should be made to Chairman Lively of the Grandstand Committee, as the number of seats is limited, and the best suggestion is that applications within each union be made to its business agent for transmission to Chairman Lively.

The next order of business was the drawing for positions of the nine divisions which are to appear in the line of march on Labor Day. The following is the result of the drawing:

First Division—Theatrical Federation. Forms on Embarcadero, north from Market.

Second Division—Iron Trades. Forms on Embarcadero, south from Market.

Third Division—Joint Council of Teamsters. Forms on Steuart street, south from Market.

Fourth Division—Labor Council Miscellaneous. Forms on Spear street, south from Market.

Fifth Division—Building Trades. Forms on Drumm street, north from Market.

Sixth Division—Building Trades. Forms on Main street, south from Market.

Seventh Division—Building Trades. Forms on Davis street, north from Market.

Eighth Division—Waterfront Unions. Forms on Beale street, south from Market.

Ninth Division—Allied Printing Trades. Forms on Fremont street, south from Market.

The unions in each division are to select their

own marshal of division and his two aides, whose regalia will be furnished by the General Labor Day Committee. Local unions select their own union marshal and aides, and furnish them their regalia.

The following is the line of march for the parade:

Starting from Embarcadero promptly at 10 a. m., going west on Market to Fulton, on Fulton to Larkin, south on Larkin to Grove, west on Grove to Polk, north along Polk, passing the grandstand in front of the City Hall, along Polk to Golden Gate avenue, east on Golden Gate avenue to Leavenworth, where the individual units disband.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary General Labor Day Committee.

Local Laundry Workers Select Delegates to State Federation

At an election held on Monday, August 3, the Laundry Workers' Union selected six delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Eureka in September, and also voted for candidates for office in the International Union.

The six delegates chosen were Lawrence Palacios, Charles Keegan, Tillie Clifford, Charles O'Connor, Marjory Lydon Hackett and Jack O'Keefe.

For the International offices there were three local candidates, and each received a majority vote of the local union. These were Roy Burt, for president; Charles Keegan, for second vice-president (uncontested), and Lawrence Palacios, for delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Gain in Cigarette Production Should Reflect Union Growth

It has just been reported by the United States Commerce Department that there was a 23 per cent gain in cigarette production for 1935 over 1933.

Last year 138,656,000,000 cigarettes were made, against 112,742,000,000 in 1933.

The factory value of cigarettes made last year was \$717,676,120 and this was a gain of 29.7 per cent over the 1933 value.

If all union members, their families and their friends smoked only union-made cigarettes, most of this gain in output would have been in union-made cigarettes, which are of the highest quality.

PEOPLE'S PARTY JOINS LABOR PARTY

The People's Party, right wing Socialists, ousted two months ago from the Socialist party, recently voted to affiliate with the American Labor party, New York state affiliate of Labor's Non-Partisan League for the re-election of President Roosevelt and Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

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Milk Wagon Drivers

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union reports that the Milk Dealers' Association of San Mateo County has appointed a committee to meet with the union for the purpose of effecting a working agreement for the industry in that county.

The first business transacted by this joint committee was to recommend the unionizing of the employees of the Golden State Milk Company. This was agreed to by the company and the men have accordingly made application for membership in the union.

In consideration of this progress the union has asked the San Mateo Central Labor Council to remove the name of that company from its "We Don't Patronize" list.

The committee is now considering wage and working conditions for the whole county of San Mateo, and it is hoped that an agreement will be reached shortly.

At a meeting in San Francisco last week the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union learned that Paul Manny, a brother member, was a candidate for Democratic County Committeeman in the Twenty-third district. All present at the meeting agreed to do all possible to assure his election.

Steel Trust's Change of Heart Due to Union Organization Work

Increasing union strength due to the steel campaign of the Committee for Industrial Organization is held responsible for the concession of higher overtime rates by the United States Steel Corporation, according to the Union News Service.

The uniform plan for overtime announced by the corporation provides for time and a half for work in excess of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week.

Longer hours, however, are involved in the establishment of a basic forty-eight-hour week. Under the N.R.A. steel code the maximum weekly hours of work were set at forty.

The overtime plan follows granting of paid vacations to five-year employees—a concession which is also attributed to the spread of union sentiment.

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To Construct Temple For Transbay Unions

The trade and labor unions of Alameda County, which have been without a central meeting place for several years, have decided to construct a labor temple, and for this purpose the Labor Temple Association of Alameda County has been incorporated.

The officers of the association are W. W. Patterson, president; J. S. Miller, vice-president, and C. D. Gibbon, recording secretary.

These officers, with others of the association, are now preparing plans for a new four-story structure to be erected on the corner of Eleventh and Grove streets, Oakland. The lot, which was purchased some weeks ago, was chosen because of its central location, parking and transportation facilities. The construction and furnishing of the new labor temple will cost approximately \$125,000.

Close to \$2000 in one dollar donations has been received from various local unions and within the next sixty days at least \$20,000 will be donated, it is predicted.

LABOR DAY SPEAKER AT STOCKTON

Harry Bridges, district president of the International Longshoremen's Association, will be the principal speaker at the Labor Day celebration to be held in Stockton, according to the "Pathfinder-Union."

LAKE SEAMEN GET MORE PAY

An estimated 5000 employees of the smaller lines of Great Lakes ships received a 5 per cent wage increase on August 1, under terms of an agreement made by shipping companies and branches of the International Seamen's Union of America. The increase gives able seamen, firemen, oilers and water-tenders \$105 a month and ordinary seamen and coal-passers \$77 a month.

"THE FARMER'S WIFE" MAKES HIT

All Pacific Coast records for attendance at a Federal Theater Project production were shattered last week, when approximately 12,000 persons passed through the doors of the Columbia Theater to see "The Farmer's Wife." The play is now in its second week and will very likely run a fortnight longer. Local critics reviewed "The Farmer's Wife" at its opening with acclaim for story and cast.

FIGHTS GOODYEAR INJUNCTION

The National Labor Relations Board has asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court to refuse a permanent injunction sought by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to restrain the board from holding hearings on charges of unfair labor policy on the part of the Goodyear. "Large public interests are concerned," says the board in its petition, "and the issuance of an injunction will seriously embarrass the accomplishment of governmental ends."

San Francisco Culinary Crafts

Invite International Convention

The Local Joint Executive Board of the culinary crafts of San Francisco, through its secretary, Hugo Ernst, has addressed the following letter to Secretary Robert Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International, now in annual convention at Rochester, N. Y.:

"By request of the five locals of San Francisco, I am herewith officially placing the name of San Francisco as an aspirant for our next International convention city before you and the Rochester convention.

"I know we are a trifle late, but I hope that it will be possible for you to have the name of San

Francisco published as the official aspirant for our next convention.

"Hoping also that we will have the privilege and pleasure of acting as hosts to our twenty-ninth general convention in our Golden Gate city, which

we are all proud of, under ideal climatic conditions and 100 per cent union service, with the best of accommodations at very reasonable cost to the delegates. California and the Pacific Coast will welcome you."

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